

**Division 3: Premier and Cabinet — Service 4, Aboriginal Affairs, \$23 802 000 —**

Mr T.J. Healy, Chair.

Mr B.S. Wyatt, Minister for Aboriginal Affairs.

Ms R. Brown, Acting Director General.

Ms K. Alderton, Director, Aboriginal Engagement.

Ms D. Fletcher, Director, State Agreements.

Mr G. Meyers, Director, Corporate Services.

[Witnesses introduced.]

**The CHAIR:** This estimates committee will be reported by Hansard. The daily proof *Hansard* will be available the following day. The Chair will ensure that as many questions as possible are asked and answered and that both questions and answers are short and to the point. The estimates committee's consideration of the estimates will be restricted to discussion of those items for which a vote of money is proposed in the consolidated account. Questions must be clearly related to a page number, item, program or amount in the current division. Members should give these details in preface to their question. If a division or service is the responsibility of more than one minister, a minister shall be examined only in relation to their portfolio responsibilities.

The minister may agree to provide supplementary information to the committee rather than asking that the question be put on notice for the next sitting week. I ask the minister to clearly indicate what supplementary information he agrees to provide and I will then allocate a reference number. If supplementary information is to be provided, I seek the minister's cooperation in ensuring that it is delivered to the principal clerk by Friday, 30 October 2020. I caution members that if a minister asks that a matter be put on notice, it is up to the member to lodge the question on notice through the online questions system.

Member for Warren–Blackwood.

**Mr D.T. REDMAN:** I refer to page 71 of budget paper No 2, volume 1, service 4, “Government Policy Management—Aboriginal Affairs”. One of the explanatory notes down the bottom of the page refers to the remote communities economic transformation project. My question is slightly broader than that. I know that a lot of work has been done in remote Aboriginal communities and a lot of investments appear in the royalties for regions program and out of the royalties for regions reform fund for housing and a range of initiatives supporting education. Is there one document that gives a global policy setting for where the government is trying to position the remote communities as a subset of Aboriginal Affairs in Western Australia in respect to strategically making investments? I understand that investments have been made and I can go to those in the budget papers, but is there something that gives policy guidance, which is what this section of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet is designed to do, as I understand it, and provides the strategic nature of the investments? Can I go to that part and see it?

**Mr B.S. WYATT:** Yes. I will answer a couple of parts and then I will ask Kate Alderton, given her role, to make some comments in a minute. As the member is no doubt aware, the issues around investment in remote communities have really continued, particularly around the normalisation processes that started under the member for Warren–Blackwood, to be fair. We have continued with some of those around the town-based reserves and the intent around some of the town-based reserves. Some of those have taken a bit longer than we would have liked, but broadly they are going the way I want them to go. We announced the backfilling of essential and municipal services for remote communities—the member would have seen it in the budget. That is important to provide certainty around that support for Aboriginal remote communities. Is there a document specifically for remotes? It falls within our overall wellbeing and engagement strategy, because as minister I have tried to not have remotes as a separate consideration; I want remotes to be part of the key consideration of the provision of services. Is there a standalone document for the remote communities? Not as such, but it is certainly part of the broad wellbeing and engagement strategy. I might ask Kate to respond on how we have responded to the coronavirus and some of the restrictions that are still in place in remote communities because she led—although, to be honest, it has been quite a separate process—the complex task team. I will ask Kate to add to that.

**Ms K. Alderton:** The issue of remote communities is being considered across the Aboriginal affairs portfolio. The project to which the member referred, the economic transformation project, is focused on land tenure reform in a pilot community, and we will bring it together with native title agreement making and also our commitments under the national agreement on Closing the Gap, which is the significant policy shift. We have released a state Aboriginal empowerment strategy discussion paper, which went out for comment late last year. More than 80 submissions have been received, many from Aboriginal communities and community corporations. That is now being finalised for release later this year. That key document will bring those policy platforms together.

**Mr D.T. REDMAN:** I thank the minister for that. I guess my question was slightly broader in the sense that government is making a heap of investments. I understand that it needs to be considered in the context of how we run

the state of Western Australia but obviously there are some very unique issues. I will bring it to one point. I have received some feedback about responding to the maintenance programs for some of those services, for example. They are very different arrangements from those that we have in some of the mainstream communities in regional Western Australia and they are unique. Many of them lead to issues in environmental health, for example. There are a number of indicators that suggest that if we manage it as a cohort of remote communities, we are going to get much better outcomes than we would if we try to blend it in. Another extension of that is that the government has chosen—I understand why—to invest in certain communities to try to normalise them. Where does that start and stop? Do we keep moving through the 272 communities? I suggest not. How far is that going to go, what will the population rate be and what are the population targets for those communities, particularly given that there is not an economic base in many of them and, therefore, they are not the same job prospects that there are in many other communities? My question is going to policy settings about where the investments are going and the strategy that sits behind that.

**Mr B.S. WYATT:** Okay; that is a good question. The member is quite correct about how we provide services. There is very much a focus on trying to utilise those who can provide services in certain areas. For example, Ngaanyatjarra Council has historically been very good at providing services around housing maintenance, upkeep et cetera. That has gone back to it. We have managed to carve that out of the Lake Maintenance contract, which has caused some problems—the member would be familiar with this from our conversations—across remote WA. I was keen to bring that back because it has very good capacity to do that and it is now doing that again. Similarly, there are some organisations in the Kimberley, in the Fitzroy Valley in particular, that are better placed to do that work. In terms of my approach, I like to see regional approaches; for example, the Martu people providing services to Martu lands et cetera. It is broadly traditional-owner based, if you like. The majority of the 272 communities will not be permanent, as the member knows. Some are seasonal. Having gone through all of them, sometimes no-one has been there for quite some time. To a certain extent, it is a continuation of the former government's policy for the larger ones, such as Bidiyadanga. Those reserves that are close to large centres are perhaps the ones that are more readily available for tenure reform and upgrade.

**Mr D.T. REDMAN:** When we look at the royalties for regions budget, we see some fairly significant investments. I know that some of that is replacing some lost federal funds for housing. One of the things that has been successful is the transitional housing program, which is kind of a mutual obligation approach to investment; government comes to the table with some resources. What social outcomes can that get as a product? Is that a consideration in the investments that have been made in the remote regions to try to seek some outcomes, particularly educational outcomes? That goes straight to the Closing the Gap targets.

[2.10 pm]

**Mr B.S. WYATT:** Yes. The member has asked questions about this before, and he is right about transitional housing. Transitional housing allows us to perhaps condition the accommodation better than we can with just the normal public housing tenancies, as the member is no doubt aware, but there are also benefits as a result of those conditions around income levels et cetera, so the answer is yes. We want to see those communities that are ready and able to respond to what we as a government want to see, whether that be better educational outcomes or other outcomes. Generally and unsurprisingly they are and will continue to be those that are closer to the larger regional centres, which makes it better for government to respond more readily, bearing in mind that it is very hard to impose obligations on very remote communities where government cannot provide the service to assist. A lot of the remote communities, the majority of which are in the Kimberley, really are family outposts and very much seasonal. Over the last 20 years there has been a move more towards the larger remote communities or the larger regional centres. We need to keep supporting that because there are still, in some of those communities, the usual issues that we have seen for a long time around housing—overcrowding, et cetera. Although we have backfilled some of those areas, particularly around maintenance and the essential services that the commonwealth government no longer wants to provide, there will continue to be demand to increase those services, I suspect, over the next little while, just to maintain the existing asset base.

**Mr D.T. REDMAN:** There are certainly limited resources to apply to a whole heap of communities and, therefore, the government has to take a stepped approach to those investments. What is the nature of the discussions when the government comes to the table with those communities in terms of, firstly, choosing them; and, secondly, what obligations come with what you are trying to seek a shift in? I would imagine that the one thing that government has leverage on is resources, and we pretty much apply it whenever we want to get an outcome somewhere. That is an opportunity. Is that something that is pursued in discussions with those communities that are perhaps the next cab off the rank?

**Mr B.S. WYATT:** Yes, and there is certainly no shortage of demand or proposals being put forward by communities, such as a request for an upgrade of a particular public asset for which the community itself is quite happy to take on extra obligations. I think that is what the member is talking about, whether it is around community behavioural

response to kids on the street after a certain time or kids going to school—those sorts of things; absolutely. The pilot for the tenure reform that Ms Alderton referred to just a minute ago is going to be in one of the larger communities, unsurprisingly, and has been a bedevilling issue for governments of all stripes. It is around how we reform the tenures currently in existence under the Aboriginal Affairs Planning Authority Act to create more incentives for those communities to continue to invest in them. It cannot be just government. In some of these communities there is a lot of opportunity for other sources of investment as well, if we can fix the uncertainty around tenure. I am keen to see that, but it is something that has been talked about since former Governor Sanderson's reports; it goes back a way. Tenure is often the issue that causes great concern, including for the commonwealth government, which wants to see better tenure outcomes before it is willing to invest as well.

**Mr Z.R.F. KIRKUP:** I refer to the heading "Government Policy Management—Aboriginal Affairs" on page 71 of budget paper No 2, volume 1. We have spoken in this chamber a few times now about Coroner Fogliani's inquest into the 13 deaths of children and young people in the Kimberley. I assume that the Department of the Premier and Cabinet's policy management unit or experts will have to coordinate the responses to some of the 42 recommendations from Coroner Fogliani. I imagine there are probably a number of others from subsequent inquests and the like sitting before government under the same sort of area—that is, responding to issues with regard to Aboriginal affairs and inquiries, inquests, coronial reports or royal commissions into the plight of Aboriginal people in Western Australia and subsequent recommendations. Does the minister have an understanding of how many recommendations are being actively tracked at the moment by the Department of the Premier and Cabinet? One of Coroner Fogliani's recommendations was a banned drinkers register for up north. I think we have discussed this previously, but I imagine the Department of the Premier and Cabinet keeps track of that, as it is a cross-government agency issue, and provides information from time to time as updates to the minister.

**Mr B.S. WYATT:** Yes, particularly in respect of Coroner Fogliani's report. They are all being tracked, of course. The member will have seen our responses along the way to the coroner's report and the recommendations. They were interesting findings and interesting recommendations, which I have not seen before in a coronial report, because she made reference to the impact of intergenerational trauma and colonisation et cetera. As a result, the recommendations are fairly deep and the responses will therefore take some time to roll out and to have an impact, whether they are responses through our suicide action plan or through providing more housing opportunities for people to come to places like Kununurra or Geraldton. That will take some time, but we are tracking all those recommendations, because they are very much dictating a lot of our Aboriginal youth wellbeing approach. I will ask either the director general or Ms Alderton to make some further, more specific, comments around the tracking.

**Ms K. Alderton:** The whole-of-government response was the commitment to Aboriginal youth wellbeing. That responded to the 42 recommendations of the Fogliani report and also the 44 recommendations of "Learnings from the Message Stick — the Report of the Inquiry into Aboriginal Youth Suicide in Remote Areas".

**Mr B.S. WYATT:** If I can just interject, the message stick report and the coroner's report came together quite nicely, to be honest, in where they were heading.

**Ms K. Alderton:** Yes. We undertook detailed community consultation on the recommendations in their entirety and responded with a thematic approach, which really spoke to community views around wellbeing, particularly with youth being the focus of solutions. That work was governed by a senior officer cross-government group; I think 17 agencies played a role in implementing the recommendations. We committed to annual reporting and we still meet as a group to discuss the progress and implementation of the commitments under the commitment to Aboriginal youth wellbeing.

**Mr Z.R.F. KIRKUP:** Are there any other report recommendations that are being tracked at all, or is it just the message stick report and the report into Coroner Fogliani's inquest?

**Mr B.S. WYATT:** Certainly, there are a range of others that I deal with through the Aboriginal Advisory Council of Western Australia as well. They have been quite heavily responsible for Closing the Gap, which has been a big effort from state government around how we have arrived at the Closing the Gap targets. The Aboriginal Advisory Council is now pretty much regionally represented and it has really led the way to where we have landed with Closing the Gap. That will, of course, form a big part of the government's efforts around reporting on those. The commonwealth government's focus has been around partnership and how we go about ensuring that we have the right Aboriginal organisations to help us implement. We have the targets; we now have to develop a plan to implement them, and that is what we are doing now. I suspect it might get caught a little bit in terms of the usual ripples that an election causes around delays from the state end, but that is underway now. Again, I might ask Ms Alderton to make some comments around Closing the Gap and the Aboriginal Advisory Council.

[2.20 pm]

**Ms K. Alderton:** The Closing the Gap agreement was executed in July this year, with 12 months allocated for implementation planning. That involves about 19 agencies across government coming together and mapping out the

implementation plan. Obviously, some agencies have a key, lead role in responsibility for meeting measures and targets associated with the agreement. Importantly, the agreement has 16 socioeconomic targets, but also four priority reform areas, which really go to the heart of the partnership with the coalition of peak bodies, which was the game changer for Closing the Gap in its national negotiation. We have been coordinating our response through the Aboriginal Advisory Council of Western Australia, which is a statutory body under the Aboriginal Affairs Planning Authority Act. That is a 12-member council with representatives from around the state. Ultimately, we are working up the implementation plan with the council's input, and government input into that. We hope that we bring together all the commitments for socioeconomic change for Aboriginal communities through one consolidated reporting mechanism, because reporting under Closing the Gap is quite comprehensive. It may be that the government's commitment to the "Commitment to Aboriginal Youth Wellbeing" report is encapsulated in that greater report.

**Mr B.S. WYATT:** It is exactly as Ms Alderton says, the Closing the Gap targets encompass the full spectrum. I suspect it will over time become the key reporting mechanism.

**Mr Z.R.F. KIRKUP:** I think there are about 82 targets within the Closing the Gap national agreement, plus 16 areas the minister has identified, plus 42 from Coroner Fogliani, plus 44 from the "Learnings from the message stick — The report of the Inquiry into Aboriginal youth suicide in remote areas". I appreciate there is undoubtedly a lot.

**Mr B.S. WYATT:** They are not all different, as the member is no doubt aware.

**Mr Z.R.F. KIRKUP:** There is a lot of overlap in that respect. As part of the policy work that is undertaken for that annual reporting process is there some sort of traffic-light approach under which the minister or the government is advised of recommendations that have been attained, achieved or not yet undertaken?

**Mr B.S. WYATT:** We meet on a regular basis, of course, to talk about the status of the recommendations and how we are proceeding.

**Mr Z.R.F. KIRKUP:** Do you have a number for those that are still underway or not yet undertaken? Perhaps the minister can provide that by way of supplementary information.

**Mr B.S. WYATT:** Do I know how many are not underway?

**Mr Z.R.F. KIRKUP:** I am trying to get an understanding of this. I think all of us are probably trying to understand how many have been achieved or are underway, or not yet undertaken. I appreciate they have been agreed to, but there is a lot of work to do.

**Mr B.S. WYATT:** As has historically been the case in Aboriginal affairs, there are a lot of reports. At the moment the Closing the Gap report is the overarching document, and there will be public and official reporting requirements under that, of course, that we have all signed up to. I suspect that will then capture the majority, if not all, of Coroner Fogliani's recommendations. They are more specific to the Kimberley, but I think they can be applied across the state, similarly the government's efforts with its "Commitment to Aboriginal Youth Wellbeing". Over time that will become the key body, but all recommendations are in some state of review, ensuring that would do something—so, yes. The member saw, with our initial response to Coroner Fogliani, that some recommendations were effectively already on their way by the time the coroner's report came down and some immediately fall away. But Closing the Gap will be the key that all governments are guided by now because of the reporting requirements under that. The issue now will be implementation, because it requires us to ensure we work with appropriate peak bodies

**Mr Z.R.F. KIRKUP:** Treasurer, I appreciate with respect to the national partnership that the Productivity Commission is the reporting mechanism, and that recommendations are being dealt with as we discussed. With respect to the message stick report and Coroner Fogliani's inquest, how many are still underway or have not been achieved? It is quite a number.

**Ms K. Alderton:** I do not have those figures at hand on the status on each of those. Because we approached the recommendations in a thematic way and because many of the recommendations speak to one another, it was more about the initiatives that support the outcome. However, in the annual report, against the commitment, we would expect to be tabling the detail that the member is looking for.

**Mr B.S. WYATT:** That is a good point, which I should have mentioned. There is so much overlap with all these different recommendations that, as Ms Alderton said, we have a thematic approach to them. Ultimately, we may be dealing with one recommendation but that one response encompasses probably four or five of them. That has really been the approach. As with Closing the Gap, clear issues have emerged so let us undertake it that way. Also, to be honest, it is an easier way to try to get various government agencies engaged as well, as opposed to saying, "You are responsible for that recommendation", and "You are responsible for that one", when each agency is usually responsible for a component of each theme.

**Mr Z.R.F. KIRKUP:** I am happy if it cannot be provided as supplementary information, but in that case I flag we will ask the question in the upper house or something like that to try and ascertain the status of the recommendations.

I appreciate a lot of work is undertaken and it is a very complex area. All I am trying to ascertain is whether a significant number of subsequent recommendations have yet to be fully realised or how far they are away from being fully achieved. I entirely agree with getting that vehicle up and getting them out thematically, and I think that is a really prudent approach. I would like to get some idea, for my satisfaction and for the house generally, of how many are yet to be achieved.

**Mr B.S. WYATT:** I think the member will be surprised—all of them are on the way in some form of implementation, or have been implemented. I am happy to provide that. If the member puts those questions through the upper house that is fine, because I think he will see that a lot of effort has gone into ensuring that there is quite good alignment now across government around this space. Even if there were something that was not underway, Closing the Gap has crystallised the government's mind anyway.

**Mr Z.R.F. KIRKUP:** I want to note, Treasurer, that I appreciate that a lot of what you said about Coroner Fogliani's recommendations apply to the Kimberley, but now more and more appear to be applying to the remainder of the state, particularly the situation we saw in the newspaper today. I imagine that those recommendations, which might be applied to the Kimberley, might now have further application to areas closer to Perth. Like the Treasurer, I am quite concerned from a federal government perspective oftentimes and not exclusively to the state, that everything is very much focused on the northern part of Australia when there are quite a lot of acute issues that impact Aboriginal communities right across the state. The south west is a bit of a blind spot at times.

**Mr B.S. WYATT:** The member is absolutely right. Whilst Coroner Fogliani was focused on deaths in the Kimberley, clearly, the recommendations are more broadly applicable, and sometimes governments can forget that the majority of Aboriginal people live in the metropolitan area of Perth, and certainly in the south west. For example, when I go to Geraldton, Sandy Davies, who has been in the front line of health delivery for a long time, often reminds me that the issues in the context of the Kimberley and the Pilbara are very much valid in the rest of the state. That is why things like Closing the Gap and the broader Aboriginal youth wellbeing approach are state issues. The Kimberley gets attention because I think 30 or 40 per cent of the population there are Aboriginal people, so it attracts keen interest, but these issues are not confined to the Kimberley. The member is quite correct.

[2.30 pm]

**Mr D.T. REDMAN:** I refer to page 696 of budget paper No 2, volume 2. The third dot point refers to lands trust divestment. I am interested in an update on what is going on. I remember that when the member became the minister, with some fanfare, he set out a strong target to divest Aboriginal Lands Trust lands. Probably, like the rest of us, he butted heads with contamination issues and a range of things that can emerge. Having been there before, I am interested in how the minister is going. Could the minister give us an understanding of what issues he is butting his head against in order to try to progress the ambitious target he started out with?

**The CHAIR:** The member might be moving to the next division; is the minister happy to answer at this stage?

**Mr B.S. WYATT:** I am relaxed about it. As I said to the member for Bateman just before the member got here, in terms of the timetable, members opposite set how long they want to spend on each division. I will answer the question; it is on Aboriginal Affairs.

The member is quite correct; I think I set a commitment to divest in this state within two terms of government. There were issues in this estate that I was very aware of and also issues that I have become aware of. By way of background for other members, 311 properties are still in the ALT estate. For those listening, that is nearly nine per cent of Western Australia. There are 248 crown reserves and 50 freehold/condition of tenure freehold properties, seven general purpose leases, and six pastoral leases.

I will give members a quick rundown on where we are. The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage prioritised 33 properties for divestment from 2019–20. They were selected because they seem to have the highest likelihood of divestment. As the member said, for example, they are not contaminated and therefore require a significant spend or a long period of time to repair. That list was updated in April of this year based on a lot of stakeholder engagement, and an additional 77 properties were added to the divestment program. Work is underway to identify options and to divest those properties in the short, medium and long-term. Some of the properties will be in the longer term. To be honest, member, I suspect amendments to the Aboriginal Affairs Planning Authority Act are required to divest particularly the part 3 reserves. How we might have to deal with those will be a longer term approach. Pastoral properties and properties with pastoral capacity is obviously the focus area. We have been successful with some of those, but not all of them. We are trying to get properties from one end of the state to the other free from hazards and contamination and ready for divestment, and to get support from the determinative native title holders, which is a key component of the process. I have made it crystal clear that when there is determinative native title, the prescribed body corporate is clearly the body that we want to divest to. Having said that, often the PBC for various reasons will not want a particular property. Of those 33 prioritised properties, 23 have been divested or approved for divestment, and some of the other 77 properties are in some form of preparation for divestment. Suffice to say, the member is right; giving land away is not as easy as you would think!

**The CHAIR:** Member for Bateman, do you have a question for this division or should we go to the next one?

**Mr D.C. NALDER:** I am happy to come on to this division. I want to go further on that question while we are on this page.

**The CHAIR:** Is a minister happy to?

**Mr B.S. WYATT:** Yes.

**Mr D.C. NALDER:** I notice that on page 696, in the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage spending changes table, the line item “Resolution of Native Title in the South West of Western Australia” has an allocation of just over \$1.050 million. It is also in the Department of the Premier and Cabinet division. On page 66, in the Premier and Cabinet spending changes table, under the heading “Ongoing Initiatives”, there is the line item “Resolution of Native Title in the South West of Western Australia”, with an allocation of \$641 000. Why is the funding spread across two divisions? It makes it hard to track. I know it is obviously splitting the funding, but why are we splitting the funding?

**Mr B.S. WYATT:** That is a good question. The Department of the Premier and Cabinet will have some resourcing for the implementation of the agreement, as well the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage. Am I correct, Ms Alderton? Yes. I suspect that is simply staffing to ensure that we can implement the agreement. Once the High Court case has finished, hopefully in a positive way, there will be a big effort from the state to implement the agreement. Ms Alderton will add to that so that the member is more familiar with the process.

**Ms K. Alderton:** The implementation costs are spread to relevant agencies that have a role in the implementation of the agreement, including the preparation for the implementation, The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage will have to undertake survey work, land assembly issues et cetera, and DPC has the trust work, the governance work and the ongoing relationship with the traditional owners.

**Mr D.C. NALDER:** There is only one year’s worth of funding. When the minister says “ongoing management”, that suggests ongoing costs into the forward estimates, but there is no allocation of any funding in the future years; it is just for the current year. Is there a specific reason for that?

**Mr B.S. WYATT:** That might be a rollover but I will ask Ms Alderton reply.

**Ms K. Alderton:** My colleague Gary Meyers might confirm this, but I understand it is held by Treasury and administered on an annual basis for implementation planning in that year.

**Mr D.C. NALDER:** Again, I am trying to reconcile numbers. There is a bit of an overlap with the Department of the Premier and Cabinet overall and Aboriginal Affairs. I refer to page 65 of budget paper No 2, volume 1 and the heading “COVID-19 WA Recovery Plan” in the table at the bottom of the page, which has some Aboriginal Affairs line items and some other line items. I see a spend of \$9.3 million for the current year. I refer to page 89 of budget paper No 3 and the table titled “Major Spending Changes Since the 2019–20 Mid-year Review”. The seventh line item under the heading “Premier and Cabinet” states that there is \$8.3 million for the WA Recovery Plan, so there is a \$1 million difference.

**Mr B.S. WYATT:** I see the line item “WA Recovery Plan and Other COVID-19 Related Spending”, \$8.3 million. I am with the member. I suspect there are bits and pieces in that allocation that are not part of the \$8.3 million allocation. Mr Meyers might want to add to that.

**Mr G. Meyers:** That is correct. In the current budget papers for 2020–21, Wellington Dam is \$1.5 million. At the time of the *Government Mid-year Financial Projections Statement*, on page 89, which the member referred to, it was \$500 000, so it is a cashflow issue. If we add up the totals for 2019–20 and 2020–21, we get \$12.9 million. If we add up the numbers for the totals on page 89, it is the same.

[2.40 pm]

**Mr D.T. REDMAN:** I refer to page 71 of budget paper No 2, volume 1, and the global heading “Government Policy Management—Aboriginal Affairs”. The government has set targets linked to the Closing the Gap targets as the strategy for monitoring—moving forward, if you like. Will the government be considering embedding those in the performance agreements of directors general and their respective roles in meeting those targets?

**Mr B.S. WYATT:** Yes, once we have done the implementation work. As I said, we have 12 months to do it but I suspect the election may cause some issues with our implementation plan. It is something that we have to report on, so we have to ask the directors general or departmental heads to prioritise it.

**The appropriation was recommended.**